THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY BENJAMIN F. DILL. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 56

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

BENJAMIN F. DILL.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : : $18 00
" " per week : : : : : 25
To carriers and news-sellers, per copy : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : : 5 00

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" " two weeks : : : : : : : : : 6 00
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☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly paper only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a specified time will be discontinued at the end of the week.

☞ Payment of advertisements must be made in advance.

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and club lists, and also to forward any items of news that may come to sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

LETTER LIST.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Memphis, Tenn., Saturday, January 5, 1867.

To obtain any of these letters, the applicant must call for "Advertised Letters," give the date of the list, and pay one cent for advertising.

If not called for within one month, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Place the postage stamp on the upper right-hand corner, and leave space between the stamp and direction for post-marking without interfering with the writing.

N. B.—A request for the return of a letter to the writer, if unclaimed within thirty days or less, written or printed, with the writer's name, postoffice and state across the left-hand end of the envelope, on the face side, will be complied with at the usual pre-paid rate of postage, payable when the letter is delivered to the writer.

☞ Office hours from 7½ A. M. to 6 P. M. Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

LADIES' LIST.

Abbott miss M E
Akin mrs O E
Aldridge mrs L S
Arnold miss A
Anderson mrs
Alexander mrs O
Atwell miss J

Baker mrs C E
Bates miss L
Bacelor mrs L
Bauger miss A H
Bakewell mrs M J
Beamish mrs L
Bicknell mrs A
Bowers mrs T S
Bowdon mrs J
Barnett mrs J
Boswell mrs R S
Brown mrs M

Camp mrs J
Cage mrs L T
Corney mrs
Carl sister Ma M
Chase mrs A R
Collin mrs J
Cole mrs J
Clark miss M
Cowden mrs A (col)
Cowan miss M
Cochran mrs E
Cooper miss E
Cannoly mrs K
Crowders miss J
Cronen mrs E
Cunenham miss M
Creighton mrs M M
Cull A A
Crotton mrs M A

Dashiell J
Davis
Dana Ire mrs M E
Dotson miss E
Dickins miss M
Dauphin miss M
Dandy mrs D J

Eskridge mrs E
Evans Nancy

Fores miss F

Gaines A
Gardener mrs M
Goodrich miss E
Gorey N

Hanson mrs M A
Hall miss J
Harlan
Harbet mrs S
Hendrice miss A
Hun mrs J A
Hernett mrs M B
Jameson mrs M A
Jone mrs K
Jones mrs F
Johns mrs B

Kan
Kay mrs E F
Katherine mrs E
Kean mrs J
King mrs M
Keen S d

Ladd miss M
Lewis mrs T W
Lieyeoleout mrs
Long E

McCulloch Mrs M
McK nney miss K
McKinis mrs B
McMahon miss M G
Myspell miss M

Madden mrs M
Masbery miss B
Margerum miss A L
Mrgie miss
Mann mrs M H
Milkin mrs J
Morrison

Nelle mrs
Newell mrs S

O'Hara mrs E
Orr miss M A

Patton mrs M L
Parker mrs H W
Phillips mrs E M
Plummer miss L A
Pennington

Reed mrs J K
Ring mrs G
Royston miss H
Rook mrs S
Rodgers mrs H

Savery miss J
Southarr miss S
Scruggs mrs M
Sharp J J
Sa
Sa
Sa
Sa
Sa
Terry miss M
Thomson mrs G
Trigg miss W
Tarlton mrs J W
Tyson miss C
Tyree mrs M O

Vickny miss M

Wallace M
Wade miss V
Ways mrs C E
Watson mrs W
Wasson miss M
Webb mrs S
Walker mrs B
Wright mrs W P
Wilkins miss S A
White Lore mrs E E

Fenwinire T S 2
Fordon W B 2

Griffin
Gardner A W
Gilbert R B 2
Gillham E I
Gafford H
Gowin J
Golden J
Gore J T
Gavin J H
Graham M
Glass T
Greenfield W L

Hogin
Hart J
Hall H D
Harris C J
Holmes F
Holmes G E
Harris H D 2
Hartigan Chs
Hanston H M
Harris J T 2
Hopkins J
Hellebrome J
Hibbitt J D
Hunter J
Harry J T
Hayward J A
Hughes J
Hill J L
Hunt J R 3
Henderson M
Hubbard P
Harlis R A 2
Hamilton E D
Hollin d W M
Hough W R
Holt W W

Isler A G W
Irven J L

Jones A
Johnson C
Jones C H S
Jackson H
Jones b G F
Jacoway H
Johnson J M
Jackson P 2
Jones W W
Jenson W A

Kibbe A F
Knan & Co
Keiper D
King G J
Kemp G W
Kogan J W
Keil J
Keer J
Kopelahl L C
Kelly P
Kendrick R
Keley T 2
Kimball W F

Larman-
Lucas C H
Laughton
Lane G
Lippi R H
Lewis J
Locke J H
Lovejoy
Lantz J A
Larwitz J H
Lee W
Locke S
Lucas J T
Long W

Moore A C
Madden A
Michael
Manley C C
Maggard T
Mathews G
Moode H
Muirf
Miller J M
Morse J N 2
Moffet J
Mosley Col J B
Mann L F
Morris M
Meeth Pd
Miller E
Messenger S C
Mageller W H
Mathes W H
Murdock W H
Mitchell W P

McLanahan
McBlack D
McAuley J
McDiddie J H
McKnight H
McIntosh J
McLaughlin L H
Hibbitt J D
McLemon P
McGrath T
McNabb W F
McIlwain W G

Neally C
Nelson Dr
J H
Nevlon T
Noble V S

Oldham B H
Ogle C
O'Wren W C

Porter A
Philips A
Pettis A D
Pa
Pa
Pa

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

MEMPHIS.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 5, 1867

TO CORRESPONDENTS

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith and responsibility.

All business letters for this office should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

All Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE SOUTHERN STATES AN TERRITORIES.

The New York *World* discusses the proposition for reducing the southern states to territories, and says:

The effect of territorial governments is a purely hypothetical question. If such governments are enacted, the supreme court will set them aside as repugnant to the constitution, and things revert to their present condition. The threat may safely be treated with scorn. The choice does not lie between ratification of the amendment and territorial government, but between ratification and the risk of a long exclusion from congress.

If all of this amounts to anything, it is simply an argument in favor of adopting the constitutional amendment, for we are told that the choice does not lie between ratification of the amendment and territorial governments, but between the ratification and the risk of a long exclusion from congress. Now we take it that the people of the south have almost universally concluded that the "ratification" would simply result in leaving the question of admission to the union exactly where it has been since the close of the war. The leaders of the faction in power have so declared, all of their antecedents so declare, and the dictates of common sense confirm it. As to treating the threat with contempt because the supreme court will set the territorial form aside on account of its unconstitutionality, is only to say that this faction will be bound in the future by the constitution which they have been laboring to overthrow since their organization, that they will belie all their past, and annull the work of a quarter of a century. Such a conclusion would do violence to all of our received ideas of those factionist, and make them the patriots which they do not themselve claim to be. The *World* further says:

But even supposing the supreme court could be surmounted, territorial governments would not be without incidental compensations. The south would not be as well governed as when self-governed, but it would not be governed at its own expense. Another mitigating consequence would be the transfer of the state debts to the federal government. The dead are no longer responsible, and by a settled principle of public law, the conqueror of a state becomes liable for all its just obligations. A state, having ceased to exist, can no longer command its resources for the payment of debts. Unless its creditors are to be defrauded, the succession ibility must devolve upon the federal government, and the obligations become a charge upon the federal treasury. Congress cannot tax a territory to pay the debts of the delinquent state, for the conclusive reason that every tax laid by congress is required to be uniform throughout the United States. It may, to be sure, authorize a territorial legislature to lay taxes; but there can be no territorial legislature unless it is elected by the people, and they will not choose men who, after the debt had been assumed by the federal government in law, would consent to pay it in fact. If the fanatic of New England insist on paying their quota of the southern states' debts, the south will regard the transfer with philosophical composure.

No one will be deceived by the assertion that the south under territorial rule would not be governed at her own expense, for all know that the flat has already gone forth that she must, under any circumstances, pay to the utmost—not only her own expenses, but those also of the whole country, and this as a punishment for her "treason." We can see no mitigating circumstance in the fact that the "settled principles of public law" would transfer the debts of the dead states to the conquering party, for we have no reason to believe that they would be governed any more in the future by the "principles of public law" than they have been in the past. As to the assertion that the territorial legislatures, being authorized to lay taxes, will not cause the territories to pay the debts assumed by the general government, from the fact that these legislatures are representatives of the people in the territories, and could not, therefore, legislate against their interest; we consider that it amounts to the same as saying that these revolutionists, having reduced the states to territories for the purpose of accomplishing a certain object, will stultify themselves by designedly interposing this legal obstacle to their designs.

WE are authorized by Gen. BASIL W. DUKE to announce that Mr. R. N. SCOTT, who has been soliciting subscriptions in this city to "DUKE'S LIFE OF MORGAN," is not an agent for the book, and has no authority whatever from the general.

PERSONAL.

It is a source of great pleasure to us to know that our accomplished and gallant friend, Capt. J. B. CASTLEMAN, of Kentucky, has been permitted by the President to return to the United States. His friends receive him with open arms, and hearts as warm and true as ever beat greet him with a hearty welcome. We hail his return as an additional evidence of the Executive determination to do justice to those whom Radical malignity has persecuted. It will be remembered that Capt. CASTLEMAN was arrested in Indiana in the fall of 1864, and, by one of those "commissions" unknown to law, sentenced to death. The "magnanimity" of "the faction" commuted his punishment to banishment from the United States during life. The charge of being a spy was preferred against him, but the real cause of his treatment was alleged connection with the so-called Conspiracy in the west, for which Col. GRENFELL suffers torture on Dry Tortugas, and for which many more endured imprisonment and other nameless evils. We give below the President's revocation of the sentence:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 27, 1866.

"J. B. Castleman, of Kentucky, is hereby released from so much of the parole of honor heretofore given by him, as prevents him from returning to, and remaining in the United States, upon condition that he takes the oath of allegiance to the United States.

(Signed,) ANDREW JOHNSON,
"President United States."

HOW CONGRESS PROTECTS THE LABORING MAN.

The late legislation of congress in the interest of the Pennsylvania iron masters, has thrown out of employment in the vicinity of New York, not less than fifteen thousand working men connected with the shipping interest of the country, and who are entirely dependent upon their daily wages for bread for their wives and children. It must be remembered that this is but a small proportion of the number deprived of a means of support by this political rump legislating in the interest of a class; for all along our coast where operations of this character extend, the evils of this protective system is felt. Speaking of this subject, a prominent metropolitan journal says:

A very considerable proportion of the mechanics of our city are in good business at good wages, subject only to the high price of subsistence and necessaries caused by the currency and the tariff. Those engaged in building are in full work, at from four to five dollars per day. There is very little complaint among tailors, hatters and shoemakers. But among all classes connected with the ship-building interest there is great lack of employment. Of ship carpenters, ship blacksmiths, ship plumbers, ship joiners, ship painters, riggers, caulkers, spermakers, sailmakers, boat builders, marine machinists, boiler makers, we have ascertained that not less than *fifteen thousand* men are out of steady work. The greater part of these represent families depending for subsistence upon the weekly wages of their heads. In addition, there are the immense number of common laborers who find employment in various ways when business is brisk in the yards.

THE EVIDENCE TO BE COLLECTED.
From the New York World.

From the east, the west and the south we have three interesting items of intelligence, relative to the collection of evidence which will be sufficient to revert Louisiana to a territorial condition, or, at all events, to prevent Louisiana and nine other southern states from taking part in the next presidential election. A report from the east informs us that Mr. Banks intends, soon after the congressional recess, to make a speech favoring the territorialization of Louisiana; and when he does his best to put Louisiana out of the union, it is to be hoped that he will give a full account of the extraordinary Banks-Lincoln effort to reconstruct Louisiana into the union when it was thought that the electoral vote of that state might possibly be needed to elect Mr. Lincoln to a second term. Apropos to this chapter of political history will be Butler's testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, where he says that "it was intimated to him from Washington," when he was commander-in-chief of the gulf department, "that it would be desirable to select two members of congress from New Orleans," and that he sent Gen. Weitzel with an army through the Lafourche district for that express purpose, *i. e.*, to clear the district of "rebels," so as to make it "loyal" enough to vote for a radical congressman. And, above all, now is the time for the production and publication of Senator Reverdy Johnson's report respecting the civil administration of affairs by Banks in New Orleans. While the committee is collecting evidence it will be well enough to have the whole of it.

The second item bearing on this interesting subject comes from the west. Hahn is at St. Louis, where he is laid up by injuries received during one of his free rides on torch-and-turpentine and general southern loyalist business; but he announces his intention, as soon as he is able, to proceed to Washington to give (or sell) his testimony to the committee. He will be a valuable witness if he will tell how far prominent radicals in Washington were implicated in the July riot in which he himself was so conspicuous an actor, and he can also add some curious historical information about the Banks-Lincoln effort to get into the union the state which the [illegible] seem now so anxious to expel.

And from the south, from New Orleans, we have a note addressed to Mayor Monroe by D. L. Eaton, secretary to the collecting committee, who was on the ground as early as December 20th, and who says:

Sir: The committee appointed on the 10th instant by the house of representatives of the United States, to investigate the facts touching the popular disturbance of the 30th of July last in this city, directed the undersigned to precede them hither for the purpose of "making preliminary arrangements;" and to this end he is instructed to obtain "the names of parties holding official position in New Orleans by popular election, or by appointment of the mayor, in July and August last, and the names of the then police of said city, both regular and extra."

The *ex parte* testimony taken at Washington before the committee started for New Orleans, and sending forward in advance the secretary, who confesses with charming frankness that he preceded the party "for the purpose of making preliminary arrangements" for similar testimony, are apt illustrations of the kind of evidence to be collected.

The board of directors of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at a recent meeting held in Louisville, declared a dividend of four per cent., from the 1st of July to the 1st of January, payable on the 1st of February next.

The board also ordered the president to execute the contract of the Louisville and Nashville railroad with the Louisville and Frankfort railroad for buying $500,000 worth of bonds, for the purpose of building the branch road connecting Louisville with Cincinnati. This contract stipulates that the Louisville and Frankfort railroad shall not discriminate against this city in its freight and passenger tariff.

A further subscription of $300,000 was authorized in the stock of the Ohio bridge company, having for its object the construction of a bridge connecting Louisville with the northern shore of the Ohio, at what particular point is not yet determined. This subscription is to be paid in monthly installments of five per cent. on the amount subscribed.

All the directors were present Monday, except Mr. J. C. Guild, of Tennessee.

The Hartford and New Haven railroad company are putting canvass aprons upon their passenger cars, in compliance with a law passed at the last session of the legislature. The aprons are placed between the platforms over the coupling, so that passengers can pass without danger of falling through.

Noon Dispatches.

FRANKFORT, KY., January 4.—Gov. Bramlette's message was delivered this morning. The following is a brief synopsis: He says our people, as a body, have since the arbitrament of war, decided to uphold and maintain the right as determined by the ultimate ratio of population. The increase of crime is far below the measure of the most reasonable expectation.

He is gratified to know that his policy at the close of the war, of granting pardons to indicted soldiers of either army, has been rewarded with the happiest result. At the close of a civil war, peace and amnesty are correlative and dependent; without amnesty there can be no real peace. Unless forgiveness covers the acts of war and relieves those engaged therein, there is no real peace; the war is but transferred from the forum where timid and corrupt men may swear away that for which brave men and true struck the manly blow.

To assume that this or that man, this or that class, has sinned too greatly to be forgiven, is but to declare a partial not an entire peace. The breach made by exceptions may widen until the flames of strife, rekindled from the dying embers of war, may again lick the life blood of our people; amnesty only can extinguish the embers, and cover the heated ashes. These principles have guided me and are deemed applicable alike to state and nation.

The governor asks an amendment of the criminal code of Kentucky, so as to make a proper graduation of punishments; advocates the establishment of a house of correction or reform, and of houses of refuge for youthful offenders. He advocates provisions for the care of colored lunatics, the careful revision of all the laws relating to the colored population to secure them in the peaceable enjoyment of life, liberty and property, and regrets that bill No. 94, reported by the committee on judiciary, during the first session, did not become a law, as it would have avoided some unpleasant contests of jurisdiction between the state and federal authorities. He trusts wise and patient legislation may remove the flimsy pretexts of unreasoning fanaticism for any further disregard of the constitution of our fathers through freedmen's bureau and civil rights bills.

He asks the adoption of such laws as will invite a superior class of laboring population to the state, remarking that freedom bestowed upon the inferior race of man withdraws from him the protecting care of the superior, and leaves him to meet the superior race in the struggle of life, which must, by a universal law of nature, rapidly destroy from among us the inferior race. The Indian, though superior to the negro, vanishes before the progress of our race, and testifies by his decay the resistless course of natural laws.

True statesmanship admonishes us to make timely provision for the supply of a laboring population. Until the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin, will all the efforts of fanaticism to repeal or nullify God's laws be unavailing.

The governor recommends a provision by law for the annual collection of statistics of the population and productions.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Gen. Mejia is reported dangerously ill at San Luis Potosi. Two columns of liberal troops are marching on that place. The liberals have advanced strong lines to within eight miles of the city of Mexico.

Demarara advices state that the yellow fever has made sad ravages among the troops there.

A delegation of loyal Tennesseeans, headed by Judge North and Gen. Eaton, were received by the union league last evening.

Washington specials say owing to Indian troubles the 14th infantry have been ordered to Omaha. Two regiments from the department of the Potomac, (infantry) are ordered to the frontier.

The president's veto of the district suffrage bill will be sent to congress next Monday.

The secretary of the treasury's annual statement of the sales of U. S. bonds is about ready for Congress.

Reports that over a million dollars was paid during December to southern claimants, for cotton confiscated during the war, are unfounded.

A general who figured prominently at the Cleveland convention, has challenged a democratic senator. The trouble is about an office. The senator has not replied to the challenge.

The senate committee on territories will probably provide for the immediate admission of Nebraska, on condition of no distinction in political rights on account of color. The same is applicable to Colorado.

It is understood that the secretary of war has assumed the responsibility of transferring the prisoners from Tortugas to Fort Delaware.

The committee on revenue frauds have concluded that the tax on whisky must be reduced to fifty cents per gallon, or the manner of collecting it be radically changed.

Senator Sherman expresses the opinion that congress will not interfere with the present currency.

LISBON, January 4, m.—The king opened the cortes this morning and urged the reorganization of the army.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

[UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN NEWS ASSOCIATION REPORTS.]

Night Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, January 4.—Commissioner Welles, in his revenue reports, recommends a tax of $1 00 per gallon on liquors, and opposes the reduction of the cotton tax. The average advance in labor, he says, is 60, and in commodities 90 per cent. The effect of the advance is the decrease in production and consumption, thus checking the national development. The facts about shipping machinery look discouraging; the foot of trade shows the foreign tonnage to be $1,500,000 against $2,500,000 in 1860, and 32 against 131 vessels in the Brazilian trade. Instead of building ships for other nations, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick build for us. The publishers who have books printed and bound pay 20 per cent. tariff, and undersell home work. Machinery of nearly kinds is profitably employed. The immense profits of manufacturing during the war is attributable to the enormous advance in raw material. He recommends a speedy return to a specie basis and a judicious distribution of the taxes. He also recommends the reduction of rates of manufacturing industry to 3 per cent., and a corresponding reduction in corresponding branches of industry, and the entire removal of the tax on iron, plate and sheet iron, and the articles entering into their production; also on sulphuric acid and salt—a reduction of one-half on refining sugar, and an abatement on raw materials, and admitting free the tropical products. The report says that the legislation for special interests has been overdone. He argues against a high tariff, but suggests as a measure of temporary expedience some increase on certain articles, but the house bill he says is excessive, and urges duties on tea, coffee and spices, and no change in the duties on spirituous liquors, but the abandonment of the $2 all valorem on wines, and the substitution of a specific duty. He recommends no change on cigars, but a reduction on coarse staple goods like burlaps, wool and carpets and the substitution of a specific for the ad valorem tax, and a slight reduction in arms, and opposes any change in the duties on printing or writing paper, and suggests an addition to those on cured meats and malt, and a large increase of the free list, embracing the articles which enter into manufacture.

The Louisiana memorial, asking for assistance in rebuilding the levees, was presented in the senate to-day. It shows that fourteen parishes including an area of one-fourth of the state, which yielded in 1860, two thirds of the sugar and molasses, and one-half the cotton crop, and containing two-thirds of the assessable property of the state, are subject to overflow, and that eighteen other parishes are subject to partial inundation. The loss to the government by this is $8,000,000, in internal revenue, and that the people and state government are wholly unable to repair the levees, and ask the government to issue $50,000,000 of bonds, based on 5,000,000 acres of swamp lands. The memorial is able and attracts considerable attention.

A bill of appropriations for coast defences was reported by Grimes to-day, as follows: Fortress Monroe, $100,000; Fort Taylor, Key West, $50,000; Fort Jefferson, in the Tortugas, $50,000; Ship Island, $20,000; Fort Clinch, Fla., $50,000.

The postoffice appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1868, is $18,895,000.

To-day's *Star* has the following communication, received at the freedmen's bureau from an officer at Raleigh, N. C., calling the attention of the bureau to the whipping of negroes by the civil authorities, ostensibly as a punishment for petty crimes, but in fact, for disqualifying them from using the elective franchise under the laws of North Carolina, should that right be granted them by the laws of the land. He states that this practice is carried on in many counties in the state, over sixty having been whipped in one county during a recent session of the court. A conversation was recently overheard in the capitol lobby between several members of the legislature, in which one said "We are licking them in our part of the state, and if we keep on, can lick them all by next year, and none of them can vote."

Judge Kerr is still indisposed and delaying the test oath discussion. The lobbies are rapidly filling with the partisans of the tariff bill.

The 13th section repealed to-day by the senate is as follows: "That the president is hereafter at any time, authorized, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the present rebellion, in any state or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

The Arkansas delegation visited the president again this morning, and were presented to the cabinet, which was in session; and to Gen. Grant. The members of the delegation were highly pleased with the reception. Mr. Andrew Hunter, senator elect, made a brief speech explaining the object of the mission. His remarks were well received. Attorney-General Stanbury in reply, stated that Arkansas was considered as already reconstructed.

The delegation leaves for home with Secretary Seward. The secretary said they never made speeches in the presence of their chief, but to morrow at dinner both he and his guests could talk matters over. The members of the delegation leave to-day. They send their cards to Sumner, Wade, Stevens, Foster and others, and will call upon them to-morrow. A majority of the delegation will leave on Sunday to resume Little Rock in time for the legislature which convenes on Thursday next, leaving two or three members here to take care of the interests of Arkansas.

Boston.—A memorial was presented from the legislature of Massachusetts for the establishment of a survey general's office. Referred to committee on public lands.

A petition from the wool growers' society, asking for increased protection, was referred to the finance committee.

Seventy artists presented a memorial asking a specific duty on oil paintings. Referred to the same committee.

A petition from numerous railroad presidents was presented, asking for a reduction of the tariff on iron. Referred to the finance committee.

The committee on foreign relations were instructed to inquire into the relations between France and Mexico, and the practicability of maximilian maintaining himself.

The bill repealing the 13th section of the bill "to suppress rebellion, etc.," was next taken up, and the amendment to repeal the entire act. Beverly Kennon spoke elaborately, and urged the executive to issue a general amnesty proclamation. Some of the first jurists of the country, many of whom were republicans, and also some of the best English jurists, had expressed the opinion that the moment that emigrent rights were granted the commission of treason was impossible. Speaking of Mr. Davis' trial, he said, "No matter whose fault it was, it was a blot on American civilization, and should he die, the nation would be responsible."

The amendment was lost, and the bill repealing the thirteenth section was passed by a vote of 27 to 7, Dixon, Doolittle, Hendricks, Johnson, Norton, Patterson and Saulsbury voting in the negative.

The question of tenure of office was then taken up and discussed until the adjournment.

House—The appropriations for the postoffice department and frontier defences were presented.

Mr. Hubbard introduced a resolution that in the present prosperity of the country an additional tax be levied, with a view to reducing the debt. Referred to the committee on ways and means.

The committee on ways and means were instructed to inquire into the expediency of a modification of the tariff, so as to discriminate against slave grown products.

Mr. Clark introduced a bill for the punishment of bribery in congressional elections.

After other unimportant business the house went into a committee of the whole and adjourned.

CINCINNATI, January 4.—In the Ohio legislature to-day the house passed the constitutional amendment, 54 to 25.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Weather opened cloudy with indications of rain, but closed fair. Business toward the close of the day exhibited more activity than for several days.

Arrivals, War Eagle from St. Louis, Magenta from Vicksburg. Departures, Olive Branch for St. Louis.

Minister Campbell is still in the city, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

Maj.-Gen. J. J. Reynolds, the newly appointed commander of the district of the Rio Grande, leaves for Brownsville to-morrow.

The 116th colored troops are ordered to be mustered out of service at once.

It is reported that Gen. Sheridan is about to lead to the altar a fair daughter of Louisiana.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The board of trade has passed a resolution in which the boards of other cities have already concurred, to adopt the central method of purchasing grain, after March 1st.

NEW YORK, January 4.—The rubber goods establishment of Henry G. Neston & Co., 359 Broadway, was badly damaged by fire this morning. Loss, $35,000—fully insured. Peck, Randolph & Smith, clothiers, lost by water, $15,000. The building was owned by Norrest, and was damaged to the amount of $7000—fully insured.

Admiral Feghehoff, of the Austrian navy, visited the mayor to-day.

The Gardiner will case, by which a large amount of property is involved, has been decided by the court of appeals in favor of Mr. Gardiner, the brother of Mrs. Ex-President Tyler, and against her.

Our harbor is filled with ice, interfering to a considerable extent with the ferryboats and other shipping.

The Greek committee of this city have appealed to the citizens for aid to the Candiots.

GALVESTON, January 4.—Gen. Kiddoo issues a circular as follows: The labor law, passed at the last session of the legislature and approved November 1, 1866, be disregarded by sub-assistant commissioners bureau; any contracts made in accordance with its provisions will not be approved. Kiddoo says his reasons for this just provision of the law, included in order number eighteen, is that the objectionable feature reduces the negro to practical slavery.

The bark Fille de L'Air will have to be lightened. A large portion of her cargo has been taken off.

Cotton receipts for the last four days, 128 bales; sales yesterday, 282 bales; market stringent.

Brownsville papers of the 23d December make no mention of the death of Escobedo, and the report is evidently unfounded.

Canalas was going toward Tampico, proclaiming Ortega by the way.

Arrived, bark Lincoln. The schooner Donohue is lightening.

The freedmen of Texas celebrated the first of January with usual enthusiasm. Peace and good order prevailed during the day. Gen. Kiddoo addressed the assembly, principally upon education, their duties, rights, etc.

The general system of free schools in Texas for freedmen went into effect first of January, and will be sustained by the bureau.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 4.—Gold opened at 134.

11 A.M.—Gold 134. Cotton, demand moderate; prices firm. Sterling exchange steady.

11:30.—Gold 134. Cotton in moderate demand and prices firm. Sterling exchange steady. 5 20s, 1st series, registered, 105; 2d series, 105½; 3d series, registered, 105; coupons, 105; 10s, registered, 99½@100; coupons, 99½@100; 40s, 74¾; 6s, 1881, registered, 105½@105¾; 2d series, 104½@105; 5s, 103½@105½; 3rd

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Madison Street.

SATURDAY : : : : JANUARY 5, 1867

CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

R. A. HUGHS, Carpenter & Builder, 94 Jefferson st. Jobbing promptly attended to.

A. O. SHULTZ, Lock Smith, Fire-proof Safe Maker, Machinist, etc., 119 Jefferson st.

BROWN, JONES & MELLER'H, coal dealers, Ferw. & Com Mer'ts, wharf b't m'th White R.

BURK, L. S. & CO., Carriage Manufacturing and repairing, old stand, 3 Second st.

BROWN & JONES, Pittsburg Coal Dealers, 247 Second st., next door to Gas Office.

COAL! COAL!! H. S. PACKER, Pittsburg Coal Dealer, 8 Washington street.

DELAP & CO., Cotton Factors, 214 Front street, Memphis, Tenn.

DAY, Photographer, 308 old stand, corner Union and Main streets.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION, Banking house 19 Madison st. E. M. Avery, Cashier. John C. Lanier, President.

PITSBURG COAL.—RIGGS & PETERSON, office 13 Madison st. Branch office, 341 Main st.—J. B. Moseley, agent. We are the only coal merchants who weigh on the city scales.

UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE—No 211 MAIN STREET. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. DODGE C. TRADER, Surveyor of Customs. Residence 331 Union street.

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Banking House No. 19 Madison St.

This Institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

Sells Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all leading cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the South and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.
JOHN C. LANIER, President.

jan3-ly-sg17 tf

LOST--FOUND.

$50 REWARD—

I will pay $50 for the apprehension and delivery to me at Collierville, Tenn., my black horse, bridle and saddle, and the thief who rode him; or I will pay $25 for the horse. The horse is six years old, black all over, and carries his tail on the right side when moving, shoes on before, heavy mane, walks and trots. The saddle is of the old style, flat tree, nearly new. Bridle is common. There is a white spot on the left side of the horse where the girth buckles, the size of a dollar, and a small white spot under the forelock, and small scar on the back.

F. M. FARRINGTON.

Collierville, Tenn., Dec. 31 '66. jan1 tf

STOLEN—

From the undersigned, on the night of the 2d, from the residence of the subscriber, on Auction street, between School and Third, one black bay MULE, about 14 hands high, with a big scar on left fore shoulder, and one bay mare MULE, about 14½ hands high, and very fine, with a scar on the left hip. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery and delivery to

HARRY LAWLS,
on Auction street.

dec22

MULE BROKE LOOSE—

From No. 36 Madison street, on Wednesday evening, one sorrel MULE, 10 or 12 years old, medium size, with saddle and harness marks; shod all round and had on an old bridle. A liberal reward will be paid on delivery of said mule at No. 36 Madison street. dec18 tf

BOARDING.

BOARD AND LODGING—

Front Rooms for gentleman and wife, also, good accommodations for single gentleman, by application at 59 Madison St. jan4 im

BOARDING—

Good Board and pleasant Rooms at 245 Promenade street. dec22 im

BOARDING—

Several very desirable rooms handsomely furnished, for families or single gentlemen, can be had with board, on reasonable terms, at 209 Adams street. dec18 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—

A gentleman residing in Miss., N. J. and G N. railroad, a partner with a capital of $10,000 to $12,000, to invest in completing the work and enlarging the number of Spindles and Looms in a Cotton and Woollen Factory now nearly completed. Machinery driven by first rate water power, and immediately on the line of railroad, 124 miles from New Orleans. A rare chance for investment. For particulars call at No. 29 Overton Hotel, or on the proprietor. jan5 2t

WANTED—

A PERMANENT SITUATION, by a young man of good character and business qualifications, writes a good hand, and understands how to transact business generally. Has an extensive acquaintance in North Mississippi and West Tennessee. Address "M. L." at this office. d 27 1w

WANTED—AGENTS—

$150 per month to sell the "Crescent Sewing Machine." Address

CHAS F. HASTY,
245 Second street,
Memphis, Tenn.

an5-6m[illegible]

WANTED—Agents $100 to $200 per month. Agents wanted everywhere to canvass for the only genuine "New Improved Company Series Family Sewing Machine." Price $20. Warranted three years. Does perfect work and is the greatest invention of the age. For circulars to agents and circulars, address as at Franklin [illegible] & CO, Manufacturers, 8. M. [illegible] General Agents for the South. [illegible] Bedford, Mass

WANTED—Agents.—Energetic Agents for the best paying business extant—an article of absolute necessity in every household, large profits on small capital, no competition worth the risk, and just what every agent wants to make money on. Ladies gentlemen, clergymen, teachers, clerks, laborers, everybody who is not lazy and can raise a few dollars, should call at 47 Lombard Block, or send stamp for papers. Address, R. WAYD, P.O. Box 6761, Chicago. nov2 1m6t1w

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—

199 acres twelve miles southeast from Memphis, 100 cleared, will co for Cotton first rate for an orchard, has two springs and one stock well bale $20 per acre for the 199, 22½ for 80, of 328 for 327 acres, one-third cash, balance in 4 and 5 months. Will take it for city property, if good, good notes or river land.

BENTON & MACLEAN.
jan2 3t

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE—

One Hundred valuable BUILDING LOTS for sale in the town of Pastoria, situated on the North side of Arkansas river, ten miles above Pine Bluff, Jefferson County. Title indisputed. Apply to JAMES E. HAYNES,
At Pastoria, on Arkansas river,
Jefferson County Ark.

FOR SALE—

A fine stock of Harness, Saddlery and Harness Hardware, Fixtures, Tools, and every requisite in a first class establishment. Sold on account of domestic circumstances; quite a change of business. If applied for soon, the stand, which is very favorably located, can be rented for a longer time than the present lease. Apply at JOSEPH DWOHA'S
No. 171 Main, near Poplar street.
oct17

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—

A Store House, No. 46 North Court street. In consequence of the present occupants removing to a larger house, the above place is for rent! Inquire on the premises. nov28 tf

CHRISTMAS GIFTS!

GEO. PATTISON & CO.,

36 North Court Street,

ARE offering a large collection of ELEGANT GOODS, embracing the following in the most superb bindings, beautifully illustrated:

Poems of Jean Ingelow.
Men and Pencil Pictures.
Gems of Literature.
Roses and Holly.
Book of Rubies.
Festival of Song.
Birket Foster's Pictures of Landscapes.
All the Poets, in various bindings.
Writing Desks, new styles, elegant.
Portfolios and Portfolio Desks.
Bibles, Prayer-Books and Photograph Albums.
Chessmen, Backgammon Boards.

A large assortment of *Juvenile Toy Books, Etc., Etc.*

dec21 1m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 12 Madison Street

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.
D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.
dec2 3m

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

THE Winter Session will begin November 15, 1866, and close April 1, 1867. Board and Tuition $100; one-half payable upon entrance, the remainder on January 25, 1867. Drawing, Music and Modern Languages, extra.

For circular, with full particulars, address the Principal,

REV. E. F. WILLIAMS,
Chattanooga, Tenn.

oct6

NOTICE.

Mississippi Cotton Plantation for Sale

CONTAINING 640 acres, entire section under fence, 300 in high state of cultivation, good frame dwelling house with five rooms, gin house, all necessary out houses, orchard, etc., all in good order, plenty of good water, good team, fodder, hay, oats, corn, killing pigs, stock of every kind usually found on a farm, utensils of all kinds; in fact, everything complete to carry on a well conducted farm for sale. A large number of the hands now on the place will remain, if desired. In a good healthy place, convenient to church and schools and very convenient to the railroad—about thirty-five miles from the city. Parties selling soon can make liberal and easy terms. For further information call on JEFFRESS, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 309 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. This farm is offered for thirty days, as the party now on it will keep everything in good order and get hands to work the place, and will deliver everything over to the purchaser, and give immediate possession.

dec29 1m

10,000 Asparagus Roots,

JUST received at R. G. CRAIG & CO.'S Seed store, 279 Main st., Jayne Block, Memphis, Tenn.

nov21

CLOSING OF THE MAILS.

Via M. & C. R. R., Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., Columbus, Ga., Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., and all stations on M. & C. R. R., at 6 p.m.

Miss. Cen. R. R. at 6 p.m.

Mobile & Ohio R. R. at 9 p.m.

Via Miss. & Tenn. R. R., New Orleans, La., Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Miss., and all stations on Miss. & Tenn. R. R., at 4 p.m.

Southern R. R. at 3 p.m.

N. O. & G. N. R. R. at 3 p.m.

Via Mem. & Louisville R. R., Louisville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pa., New York, N. Y., and all eastern cities, at 3 p.m.

Brownsville, Tenn., and all stations on Mem. & Ohio R. R., at 3 p.m.

Cairo, Ill., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis Mo., and all western cities, at 3 p.m.

Little Rock R.R., and all Landings on White River, semi-weekly; Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Pine Bluff, Ark., and Landings on Arkansas River, semi-weekly, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Miss. River from Memphis to Cairo five times a week.

Hebrew and Masonic Calendar.

	A.M. 5627.	
1 Tisri, 10th September,	1866.	
8 Cheshvan, 17th October,	"	
1 Chislev, 9th November,	"	
1 Tebeth, 9th December,	"	
1 Shebat, 7th January,	1867.	
1 Adar, 6th February,	"	
1 Veadar, 8th March,	"	
1 Nisan, 6th April,	"	
1 Iyar, 6th May,	"	
1 Sivan, 4th June,	"	
1 Thamuz, 4th July,	"	
1 Ab, 3d August,	"	
1 Elul, 1st September,	"	

Ash Wednesday, 20th February, 1867.
Mayday Thursday, 9th April,
Good Friday, 10th April,
Easter Sunday, 12th April,
Ascension, 21st May,
Pentecost, 31st May,
Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year.

LOCAL MATTERS

FOR the benefit of those persons calling at the counting and editorial rooms of this paper for Gen. Jordan, we wish to state that he is not now connected with the APPEAL, nor has he been so connected since last summer, and that we do not know of his whereabouts.

To the Patrons of the Appeal.

You are requested not to pay any carriers without a certificate from me, and to report at the counting desk any irregularity in carriers.

L. DAVIES.

Merchant Tailors can buy fine French cloths, cassimeres and tailors' trimmings fifteen per cent. less than New York prices, at M. Lyon & Co.'s, No. 363 Main street. The stock must be sold within a few days
jan4 5t

BOARDING.—Three or four respectable families, or several single gentlemen, can be accommodated with nice rooms and boarding, by applying at 394 Second street. nov29 tf.

Miscellaneous and school books, as well as the latest publications, can be had at Geo Pattison & Co's., 36 North Court street. dec30-7t

WANTED.—Two hundred day boarders at Doutaz' restaurant, 339 Second street, for terms and regulations apply at restaurant. dec30-1w

NOTICE.—We would call the attention of merchants and book keepers to our immense and well elected stock of blank books. Call and examine at Geo. Pattison & Co's., 36 North Court street. dec30-7t

Call and examine our stock of letter, cap and note paper. It is large, well select d, and cheap

GEO. PATTISON & CO.,
dec30-7t 36 N. Court street.

MRS. E. WATSON, monthly and general nurse for the sick, may be found at No. 394 Third street. References: Rev. J. O. Steadman and J. R. Allen, M. D. nov15-2m

Head Quarters for Wood and Willow Ware, 339 Main street. 200 doz n two-hoop buckets at $3 per dozen; 50 nests tubs at $1 per nest. Full stock brushes, at our store, one door north of Southern palace. dec[illegible]

ATTENTION is called to the [illegible] sale on courthouse this day of the land [illegible] late The [illegible] is a valuable read[illegible]

Office and counting [illegible] tionery to be had at G[illegible]on & Co's., 36 North Court street. dec30-7t

AMUSEMENTS To[illegible]y.—Bluff City Museum—open day and evening—wonderful educated horse, Bohemian glass blower, collection of living animals. del9 1y

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the affected parts; the soothing effects to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays pulmonary irritation, and gives relief in coughs, colds, and the various throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

M. Lyon & Co., of St. Louis, are still at No. 363 Main street next door to Blood's, where they are selling fine custom made clothing, cloths and furnishing goods at fifteen per cent. low New York wholesale prices. Their stock must be closed out in a few days. Call and get bargains.
jan4 5t

COLLECTING AGE[illegible] clever friend R. Grinrod has [illegible] office at 224 Second street, for the purpose of receiving and collecting all bills entrusted to his care. We can well recommend Mr. Grinrod to merchants having bills to collect. His terms are reasonable and his facilities such as to insure expediency.

TO COTTON SHIPPERS.—Shippers of cotton will remember that Capt. Larry Harmstad, at No. 14 Jefferson street, is agent for the Illinois Central railroad, and that he ships cotton daily over that route. The ice does not interfere with this line, as boats can reach Cairo without trouble. Cotton shipped by this line will be taken through to New York and all eastern cities as quickly and as cheaply as by any other route. Through bills of lading are given at Capt. Harmstad's office. Now that the upper rivers are closed shippers would do well to call at No. 14 Jefferson street, and make their arrangements.

UNITED HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY. The members of this society are hereby notified to attend an annual meeting, to be held next Sunday, January 6, at 3 p.m., at the Memphis club hall. All Israelites of the city are cordially invited to attend. By order of the president.

ADOLPH LOEB, Secretary.
jan 3t

SPERR'S PORT GRAPE WINE.—This noted and excellent wine—samples of which can be tasted at all our druggists—we believe to be superior in every respect, and in all desirable qualities, medicinal not excepted, to pure and genuine imported port, worth ten dollars a gallon. Nipgen & Realert, agents.

PERSONAL.—We were glad to meet upon our streets, yesterday, Mr. John S. Garland, the energetic and popular southern agent of the great Illinois Central railroad. Though a young man, we question if any other could be found who more thoroughly understands the various and intricate duties of his position than Mr. Garland. By his many good qualities, both as a business man and genial gentleman, he has made many friends to the road which he so ably represents, and the company could not have selected any one who would more earnestly and successfully work for its interests than this gentleman. We bid him welcome to our city, and hope his stay may be as pleasant as he deserves.

TO BE TRIED TO DAY.—Four men charged with being thieves, were arrested yesterday and will have an examination before Esquire Creighton this morning.

THE ARSON CASE.—The case against the men Kalitski, Burghman and Sinclair, charged with having fired the building on the corner of Main and Poplar street's, was progressing yesterday at the criminal court rooms, before 'Squire Creighton, but very little was elicited. The most important evidence thus far for the prosecution was the testimony of a negro man, who heard the parties mentioned split kindling wood early in the morning, and just before the breaking out of the fire. The case was continued to this morning.

HOW A MULE BROKE ITS NECK.—Yesterday a gentleman bought a mule from the stable near the corner of Adams and Third, paying two hundred dollars for it. He rode it several yards off when it fell, broke its neck and left the purchaser minus his money. Nothing undaunted, the man went back to the stable, paid one hundred and seventy-five dollars for another mule and went on his way rejoicing.

WHITE RIVER MAIL.—Capt. John Elliott, of the Des Arc, kindly proposes to take the mails for White river to-day, provided the postmaster will send it on board. This will be a great accommodation to the people on that river, and they should not forget it.

MEETING OF THE ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The St. Andrew's society, on Thursday evening last, held a meeting and arranged to celebrate the birth day of Robert Burns, by a social party or ball, on January 25th. The committee in charge are Messrs. R. B. Miller, David M. Philp and George Hume.

THE HANLON BROTHERS.—This excellent troupe closed their engagement at the Opera house last evening which was eminently a most successful one. While in our midst they have deported themselves as true gentlemen, and we will say that as performers in their peculiar line they certainly have no superior any where. We cheerfully recommend them to our friends wherever they may go, trusting they will be well received, for they are truly worthy of the best treatment.

FIFTH NIGHT OF THE TEMPERANCE FAIR.

Grand Assemblage of the Beauty and Fashion of the City.

The fair, so auspiciously begun on Monday evening, for the purpose of fitting up a hall for the Sons of Temperance, ends this night, and those who have not yet attended should be sure to go to-night, as this will be the last, and all the pretty things not disposed of are to be sold at auction at the close of the evening. The cane to be voted to the most popular editor has already brought a great many dollars into the treasury of the fair, but it is yet impossible to tell who will be the lucky recipient. Maj. Allen is ahead for the saddle yet, and Rev. M. Hines has the largest number of votes for the stereoscope. Mrs. J. V. Powell, who has charge of the stereoscope, is determined to make people vote for it, and the minister who gets it must have a very large number of votes. Dr. O'Reilly has the largest number of votes for the watch to be voted to the favorite physician. Mrs. Whitemore's refreshment table has been quite a success, and we have seldom seen a better place to procure a real epicurean feast. Mrs. Sharp's table has done a splendid business also, and we do not at all wonder at it when we take into consideration the handsome articles on the table and the beauties behind it. Miss Mollie Logan has charge of a very fine silver butter dish at this table, which is to be raffled to-night. Most of the chances are already taken, and those desiring to invest had better do so early this evening. Mrs. J. Cocke, that model of energy and perseverence who has done so much for the fair, met with even better success last evening than at any previous night since the fair commenced. She offers many attractions at her table, and those who enter the hall are sure to find out her table. She collected upward of one hundred dollars last night. The Misses Jackson have supplied their table with many additional niceties, and what all the beautiful ease made so pressing for the fair, and donated by Mrs. McKinnally and Miss Rowley, many chances having already been taken. Mrs. Speeernagle keeps the best coffee warm and ready for her customers, in connection with every other delicacy to be had anywhere. The superintendent, Mr. Thomas H. Leak, deserves much credit for the manner in which he has conducted matters, and for his untiring energy. But as our morning contemporaries have spoken so highly of him we desist.

THEY COME TOO OFTEN.—We are, and have always been, an ardent admirer of the habeas corpus, but there is such a matter as being carried a good expression, running a thing into the ground, and we think Judge Hunter at the present term has fallen into that very fault. We have always been slow to censure, but are not willing that an abuse of anything originated for the public good should be continued. Lately a negro cannot be arrested on any state charges but a habeas corpus is issued and the culprit set at liberty. We can name instances where the parties arrested have not remained in confinement over two hours before an order from Judge Hunter has brought them before him, and before the opposing party had an opportunity to collect evidence, the guilty parties were discharged from custody. The law was not made for that purpose. If a man is legally detained, and an examination [illegible] then the habeas corpus should be resorted to; but if a suspicious character is arrested, and Judge Hunter snatches him from justice before that was intended to protect [illegible] and the unrestrained liberty [illegible] comes a [illegible] and an accomplice in the [illegible] of villains. This is no small matter, and justice demands that Judge Hunter should be more restricted with the habeas corpus, especially when issued in cases where the prisoner is a suspected incendiary. We learn that a great many goods were stolen. This last conflagration has been a great calamity to Grenada, so often and so deeply unfortunate. It is by nature a favorite for business, and this has heretofore enabled the town property holders to recuperate from the most terrible disasters. But capital is now sadly wanted by our citizens. Strangers might well consider whether they could not make here profitable investments. A CITIZEN.

CAPT. PRATT'S STATEMENT ON THE BURNING OF THE FASHION.—Below we give the statement of Capt. Pratt, commander of the Belfast steamer Fashion, which was made subject of expression, running a thing into the ground, and we think Judge Hunter at the present term has fallen into that very fault. We have always been slow to censure, but are not willing that an abuse of anything originated for the public good should be continued. Lately a negro cannot be arrested on any state charges but a habeas corpus is issued and the culprit set at liberty. We can name instances where the parties arrested have not remained in confinement over two hours before an order from Judge Hunter has brought them before him, and before the opposing party had an opportunity to collect evidence, the guilty parties were discharged from custody. The law was not made for that purpose. If a man is legally detained, and an examination [illegible] then the habeas corpus should be resorted to; but if a suspicious character is arrested, and Judge Hunter snatches him from justice before that was intended to protect [illegible] and the unrestrained liberty [illegible] comes a [illegible] and an accomplice in the [illegible] of villains. This is no small matter, and justice demands that Judge Hunter should be more restricted with the habeas corpus, especially when issued in cases where the prisoner is a suspected incendiary. We learn that a great many goods were stolen. This last conflagration has been a great calamity to Grenada, so often and so deeply unfortunate. It is by nature a favorite for business, and this has heretofore enabled the town property holders to recuperate from the most terrible disasters. But capital is now sadly wanted by our citizens. Strangers might well consider whether they could not make here profitable investments. A CITIZEN.

Correspondence of the Appeal.]

GREAT FIRE IN GRENADA.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

On the night of the 31st ult., about ten o'clock, a fire broke out at the same time in two stores on the east side of the public square of Grenada, and consumed six storehouses and the Collins house hotel. These included a whole side of the public square, the best built and the most business part of the town. The storehouses were all of two stories, brick, and the Collins house of three stories. The loss is probably not less than $100,000, and but little insured. The Collins house was the property of orphans, was worth about $30,000, and wholly without insurance. The fire was first discovered in the storeroom of Parker's drug store, near the center of the lower story, where it evidently resulted from the hand of an incendiary, who came into the house, probably, from the one adjoining, and who made his exit from the back door of Parker's. Being, however, discovered early, the fire was easily extinguished. About the same time it broke out in the store adjoining of Lobe & Fultz, on both the first and second floors, and had such headway before discovered that all effort to extinguish it was vain. Parker's large drug store was on the north of Lobe & Fultz, but being under the same roof, shared the same fate. The wind bore south, and thus the next house, Peacock's, aided by a narrow alley, was saved with great difficulty and by energy. Even part of the brick wall of the second story caved in, but still the energy of those interested and their friends saved the house. This saved the next house on the north, Hunt & Winters, Robert Mullen's new house and Albert Lake's. The fire fending with the wind to the south, consumed in succession (after Parker, Lobe & Fultz) the stores of Cahn & Wile, Misters, McNamaras and George Lake, and the Collins house. South of the Collins house, a street intervening, Col. M. K. Mister had just nearly finished and roofed in a large two story building on his old stand. The conflagration of the Collins house was very great, and the wind bore the flames directly across, toward the new building. The fire here between heroic men and the terrible element was grand. Heroic energy prevailed; Mister's corner was saved, and with it a large block built up on two sides with large and costly houses. There was, unfortunately, manifest want of concert, for I am sure that we have no organized police force or fire company; but there were many individual instances of extraordinary energy and heroism, and among these many of the federal soldiers were nobly conspicuous. The sons of Ireland displayed their generous impulses, energy and daring. Several federal officers acted handsomely. Squads of soldiers were hurried from the camp, and placed in positions to guard exposed goods from thieves, and the officers exhibited energy, and used authority to force idlers to assist, and gave seasonable directions. How did the fire originate? Evidently, according to the best information extant, by the hands of incendiaries. By what motive prompted? Political, or a desire to plunder? Most probably last. Mr. Parker, in whose store fire was prepared, is an old [illegible] having resided in Grenada long before the war, and during its existence continuously to the present time. Though it is generally understood that he wanted sympathy with the south, he took no part against us. He is a quiet, business man. Lobe & Fultz, from whose house the fire spread, though Germans are understood to have sided with the Confederates, and one of them lost a leg in the cause. Besides, could any one, from political reason, have been so blinded as to destroy so much property of friends, or at least of fellow-citizens to whom they fear no ill will, for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon political enemies? This is not probable; though it is a lamentable fact that there are some few who are depraved enough for any act. The most probable conjecture is that the desire of plunder prompted the incendiaries. We learn that a great many goods were stolen. This last conflagration has been a great calamity to Grenada, so often and so deeply unfortunate. It is by nature a favorite for business, and this has heretofore enabled the town property holders to recuperate from the most terrible disasters. But capital is now sadly wanted by our citizens. Strangers might well consider whether they could not make here profitable investments. A CITIZEN.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 4, 1867.

The money market rules close and dull with no change to report. Gold has remained steady for the past five days at 30 to 31 buying. The amounts offered are very small indeed. Our telegraphic reports of the New York gold market will be found in the proper column.

Silver is offered in very small lots, and brokers pay 24 to 25c for all presented.

City scrip is in lightdemand. Brokers have as much on hand as they require, and scarcity of currency precludes speculation. Buying at 60 to 65c and selling at 68 to 70c.

There are no transactions to report in government bonds. Money is too tight, and better rates are so easily attained elsewhere that government securities are not touched.

There is a little more demand for county warrants. There is no perceptible advance, however. Brokers pay 90 to 92c and sell at 93 to 95c.

There is but little demand for exchange. Banks buy at ½ off and sell at par to ¼ off.

Uncurrent money is dull and unchanged: Bank of Tennessee, 55c; Bank of Chattanooga, 20; Bank of West Tennessee, 45; Union Bank, 80; Planters' Bank, 80; Bank of Memphis, par; Bank of Middle Tennessee, 90; City Bank of Nashville, 50; Merchants' Bank, 75; Ocoee, 20; Bank of Shelbyville, 80; Traders' Bank, 50; Southern, 20.

BONDS.—State of Tennessee 6's, long loan, 92c; Memphis city bonds, with coupons for 1861, 70c; Interest coupons, 45c; Memphis and Charleston railroad bonds, 80c; Mobile and Ohio railroad bonds, 64c; Mississippi and Tennessee railroad bonds, 65c.

The bill reported from the committee on banking and currency will soon be acted upon by the house. The bill imposes some necessary restrictions on the national banks, which, if enforced, will tend to save those banks from the effect of a popular current which might set in against them. When a proposition was first made in the house to substitute an increased legal-tender issue for the three hundred millions of national bank notes, it obtained a large number of votes. Upon the next trial of the same resolution, it come within *three* votes of a majority. Reform of the national banking system is probably essential to its permanent possession of public confidence.

The quarterly reports received October 1st showed, that at that date some fifty-five banks were more or less deficient in their reserve of lawful money. That, in fact, there were fifty-five temporary bank suspensions.

(Telegraphic.)

WASHINGTON, January 4.—The following is a statement of the public debt: Bearing coin interest, $140,049,074 180; bearing currency interest, $862,379 400; matured but not presented, $1,451 888; $31; bearing no interest, $42,567,333 372; coin in the treasury, $9,784 056 775; currency, $3,389 576,904. Notwithstanding the immense revenue from distillation, it is three times greater than last year.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, January 4, 1867, 8 P.M.

General Business.

Business during the day was only tolerable. Prices are firm and a few articles, it will be seen by our quotations, have advanced. There has been very little produce received in the past two days, and until the river becomes clear of ice but little can be shipped. Cotton shipments have almost ceased, and business upon the bluff and landing has become quite dull.

COTTON—Owing to the ice in the rivers above, and the consequent inability to ship there were few transactions in cotton to-day. There was no change in price, however, and we do not change our quotations. The Liverpool dispatches of noon to-day, were received here in advance of time. They report the Liverpool market firm at 15½d, with sales of 15,000 bales. Receipts at this port to-day, 1668 bales; shipments, 1578 bales.

Ordinary	28	@28
Good Ordinary	28	@30
Low Middling	30	@32
Middling	32	@34
Strict Middling	33	@34
Good Middling	34	@35

We think that even those who are not disposed to overestimate our cotton crop have placed their figures too high upon the grand total. Good judges and those who have the best means of knowing have named an aggregate varying from 1,200,000 to 1,600,000 bales. All those figures we deed too high. It was only a few weeks ago that only a cotemporary placed the cotton crop of White river at 40,000 bales. We are confident that fully two-thirds of the crop of that river has been sent to market, and when we state that out 9714 bales have been received at this point from that source our readers will, like us, think that an overestimate of the crop of the country has been generally indulged in. We suppose that 4000 bales have been sent out of White river to New Orleans, which is over, rather than under the mark. We have taken some trouble to get at a proper estimate of the White river crop, and do not hesitate to say that instead of 40,000 bales there will not be 20,000 bales shipped from that river.

APPLES—There is not a large stock on hand, and prices are firm for good winter apples. We quote from store at $3 50 to $6 per barrel. Receipts, none.

BRAN—The market is bare and we have no sales to report from levee. It is held in store at $28 to $30 per ton.

BUTTER—The demand for choice is very good; medium grades are not much in request; choice roll and tubs, 40 to 45c; common from 20 to 30c. Receipts, none.

BAGGING—There is a fair stock on hand, but the demand is falling off. Prices continue firm at 34c for Kentucky, 32 @ 33c for India. Receipts, none.

CORN—The receipts have been light, and prices advanced. Sales in levee at $1 05. Receipts, 5720 sacks.

COFFEE—There is a very good demand for all kinds, and prices are firm. Rio, 27 to 28c; Laguyra, 30 to 33c; Java, 34 to 37c. Receipts, none.

CHEESE—Receipts are large and demand fair. We quote reserve, 16 to 17c; factory, 15 to 16c; English dairy, 20 to 21c. Receipts, none.

CORN MEAL—There is a fair demand and supply light. Fresh ground and kiln dried sells at $4 75 to $5 50 per barrel out of store. Receipts, 131 barrels.

EGGS—The receipts are becoming lighter, and prices are firm for prime packed at 40 to 45c. Receipts, none.

FLOUR—The market is well supplied, and prices are weak. We quote Common at $7 to $9; superfine, $10; single XXII to $12 50; XX, XXX and all family brands from $14 to $17 per barrel. Receipts, 99 barrels.

GAME—Rear, is to [illegible] per dozen; wild turkeys, $1 50 to $2 each; ducks, $2 50 to $3 per dozen; prairie chicken, $5 per dozen, squirrels, $2 50 to $3 per dozen; rabbits, $2 per dozen.

HAY—[illegible] much good hay in demand. Green, 7 to [illegible] $21 [illegible] Receipts, [illegible] tons.

LARD—[illegible] on hand to not large, and prices firm: [illegible] quote in kegs, from 14½ to 15c.

MOLASSES—[illegible] stock of new molasses coming [illegible] Fair, 75c; good, 90c; [illegible] $1 to $1 10; syrups, from $1 10 to $1 [illegible] Receipts, none.

MACKEREL—The demand continues fair, and stocks well kept up. No. 3, $25 to $26; No. 2, $23 to $24; [illegible] $20.

OATS—The market is bare, with very light receipts. We quote on levee, 70 to 75c; No. 2 at 73 to 75c. Receipts, [illegible]

ONIONS—The stock on hand [illegible] large, and prices weak. We [illegible] at $2 50 to $3 [illegible] Coal oil, 55 to 60c; [illegible] proved oil, $1 to $1 50; [illegible] $1 30 to $1 40.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats are being received in considerable quantities. There is but a small stock of old meat on hand, and prices are yet steady at our quotations. There is [illegible] sold in market, and new is selling at $22 for prime mess, $18 to $19; clear sides, 15 to 15½; canvassed hams, none in market; sugar cured, new plain, 20c; ribbed sides, 12½ to 13c; shoulders, 9½ to 10c. Receipts, bacon [illegible] pieces; pork, none.

POULTRY—The market is firm. We quote chickens at $5 50 to $6; and turkies at from $18 to $22 per dozen; ducks and geese from $5 to $10 per dozen.

POTATOES—Stock on hand large, with prices weak. Sales at $2 50 to $3 25 per barrel. Receipts, none.

ROPE—The stock is very fair and prices firm. We quote for machine made 12½ @ 13c; hand made 10 to 11c. Receipts, 1 coil.

SUGAR—The new crop arrives daily, and prices remain firm. The stock on hand is fair. Crushed and powdered, 19 to 20c; A coffee, 18½ @ 17c; C, 16½c. Receipts, 14 barrels and 25 hogsheads.

SALT—There is a fair stock on hand. Market inactive. Sacks, $2 25 to $3. Barrels, $3 75 to $4. Receipts, none.

TOBACCO—There is a good demand for all grades and prices are the same. A fine stock is on hand and new supplies are received daily. We quote natural leaf at 50 @ 75c; [illegible] $1 20; fine bright, pounds, $1 to $1 10; medium do., pounds, 75 to 85c; common bright, pounds, 60 to 75c; fine and fancy smoking, 75 to $1 50.

WHISKY—There is a good demand for fine brands, with fair shipping trade common at $2 to $2 50; Bourbon, $2 25 to $3; Rye, $2 25 to $3; Bourbon, $3 25 to $5. Receipts, none.

SAMUEL E. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

66 Exchange Place, cor. New Street,

NEW YORK CITY.

nov22 3m

D. F. GOODYEAR,

Wholesale and Retail

Dealer in

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

French, English and American Perfumery, Soaps, Combs and Brushes, Pomades, Hair Oils, Feather Dusters, Fine Wines, Brandy and Whisky.

EVERY article usually kept by Druggists can be found here. My stock is all new and fresh, and such as I can guarantee. To the citizens of Memphis, Planters, Merchants, Physicians, and all who are in need of anything in my line, I would take the method of assuring them that their orders will be filled upon short notice and with such articles as can be relied upon. To those of my former patrons who have dealt with me up to the time I was of necessity compelled to sell out, I would cordially ask a renewal of their acquaintance, assuring them that our past and former dealings is only a guarantee of what the future will be, promising always to do the best I can.

The PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT being one of the most important branches of the Apothecary business, and one that requires skill and experience, will receive my personal attention, and during my absence will be under the control of competent and careful Apothecaries, accessible at all hours day or night.

Soliciting an examination of stock and prices, I am, very respectfully, your humble servant,

D. F. GOODYEAR,
Druggist and Apothecary, 319 Second st.,
dec27 3m Near Monroe, Memphis, Tenn.

RIVER MATTERS.

Weather and Business.

The weather is moderate, but dust prevails alarmingly.

Business on the levee is rather dull, owing to the difficulty of navigation above.

At St Louis ice runs very freely and the ferryboats make trips with difficulty. The Ohio is still gorged near Evansville. The Arkansas, St. Francis and White rivers are in good boating order. At this point the river is still falling and full of floating ice.

Arrivals.

Steamer Louisville, New Orleans.
" Paragon, Vicksburg.
" David Watts, Evansville.
" Victor No. 2, St. Francis.
" Lizzie Gill, above.
" Celeste, Arkansas river.
" Commonwealth, New Orleans.

Departures.

Steamer Natoma, St. Francis river.
" Rose Hamilleton, Pine Bluff.
" Lady, Osceola.

Boats in Port.

Louisville, Natoma, St. Cloud, Des Vernon, Sam J. Hale, Des Arc, David Watts, Paragon, Victor No. 2, Lizzie Gill, Celeste, Commonwealth.

Miscellaneous.

We gather some additional particulars with regard to this terrible disaster, from the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. They are as follows:

Judge McMurrin, of Natchez had his leg broken in leaping from the Fashion. This is the fourth accident the judge has met with on steamers. He lost one of his eyes on the Princess. He bore his sufferings with fortitude and was receiving every attention when the Magenta left.

Montague, the pilot in charge of the wheel, stood to his post and was lost, his last words were a cheerful response to the orders of Capt. Pratt to head her for the bar. Hardesty, the head steward, worked hard and manfully to save the passengers. He could have made his escape but continued on board when the steamer swung out into the river, busily engaged in tearing off shutters and doors for those who, losing their presence of mind, could not help themselves. He lost his life by his noble efforts. Fairchild, another officer, and Dick Second mate, were also lost.

Miss Belle Edwards, of Plaquemine, is reported lost. She was taken on board at Bayou Sara, and was left by her aged standing in the rear of the ladies' cabin. Her aunt plunged into the river and by means of a shutter saved herself. She could not prevail on Miss Edwards to leave the boat.

There were many children on board, most of whom could not be saved.

The sister of young Mr. Sellers, of Mississippi, is stated at Prof. Nagruder's, was drowned. His mother leaped from the grand of the ladies' cabin into the water, and her life preserver held her afloat until rescued. The father jumped overboard with the child, but could not save it.

Mr. Shaw, the registry clerk, being in possession of the books last, we could not ascertain the names of the dead in the suddenness of the great calamity, the confusion that still existed when the Magenta left, prevented the obtaining of much reliable information.

The body of a man, name unknown, was left here for burial.

Miss Jeannie Hazeltine, of Rodney, Miss., was saved and is now at Mr. Edders. She floated with nothing but a life preserver to support her, and was rescued by some negroes at the mouth of Baton Rouge bayou, three miles below the scene of the disaster.

A fleet of skiffs left the landing as soon as the disaster was reported, but as it was h

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

THE HAUNTED CELL.

I know a strange, mysterious cell,
Where airy, shadowy, phantoms dwell;
Gay revellers all the live long day,
In many a wild, fantastic play,
Smiling,
Beguiling,
Each lonely hour
With magic power,
Pondering, wandering, whirling along,
In mournful grief, or mirthful song,
Blend the notes of this restless throng,
With echoes flying,
Then faintly dying,
When back again, the haunting strain
Floats softly up a sweet refrain,
While we list spell-bound,
To the mystic sound,
And spirit-stirred, we catch each word,
Which in the long ago we heard,
From lips which were the crimson nest
Of kisses rarest, sweetest, best.

Though very near, no one can hear,
The memory notes, which fill my ear.
Cheerily,
Merrily,
Floating around the ringing sound,
Within my own heart-chambers bound
With sweet control,
They wrap my soul,
In dreams I never may unfold,
Close concealed,
Unrevealed,
Sweet pictures hung on memory's wall,
Which holds my willing heart enthrall,
A captive to their witchcraft all,
Even in the strife,
And din of life,
The world with care and clamor rife,
Memory's hand, with magic wand,
Points trembling to that phantom band,
Sweeping along,
This fitting throng,
In which I trace, each wildering grace,
Of fairy form and witching face.

'Tis sweet to brood,
With changeful mood,
When none intrude our solitude,
Ling'ring o'er this haunted cell,
Where flying, fleeting, spirits dwell,
Creeping,
Sweeping,
With airy wings, the trembling strings,
From whence the wildest music springs,
And softly round my spirit clings.
Trifling,
Thrilling,
'Tis sweet the spell, each memory bell,
Flings ringing through this haunted cell.

EFFIE GLENN.

MOSS PLACE, MISSISSIPPI.

THE PRIVILEGE TAX

The privilege tax, which passed its final reading at the last meeting of the board of aldermen some time ago, is of such importance to our citizens that we have, at the urgent request of a large number of our readers, consented to give the law entire:

Be it ordained by the Board of Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Memphis, as follows: Section 1. That there shall be an annual tax collected for city purposes on all branches on business hereinafter designated, which said tax shall, without exception, be payable in advance.

Every factor or commission merchant who sells no goods, wares or merchandise of his own, but whose business is exclusively that of commission on sales and purchases made by him for other parties, or on orders from them, shall pay annually for such license for such business, $100.

Every firm, merchant or person, who is engaged in the sale of goods, wares or merchandise on his own account (which are not exempt from taxation by the laws of the state), shall pay annually for license for the privilege of selling $20, and upon the amount of goods he, she, or they may bring to the city, at the invoice cost of the goods at the places where purchased, as follows:

1. Upon goods, wares or merchandise, not exceeding to him in cost $3000—groceries, $20; other merchandise $28.

2. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of $8000—groceries, $30; other merchandise $42.

3. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 7500—groceries, $40 00; other merchandise, 56 00.

4. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 10,000—groceries, 50 00; other merchandise, 70 00.

5. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 13,000—groceries, 75 00; other merchandise, 105.

6. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 15,000—groceries, 85 00; other merchandise, 119.

7. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 17,500—groceries, 100; other merchandise, 140.

8. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 20,000—groceries, 115; other merchandise, 161.

9. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 25,000—groceries, 130; other merchandise, 182.

10. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 30,000—groceries, 150; other merchandise, 210.

11. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 35,000—groceries, 176; other merchandise, 238.

12. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of $40,000—groceries, $190; other merchandise, $266.

13. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 45,000—groceries, 205; other merchandise, 308 00.

14. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 50,000—groceries, 220; other merchandise, 308.

15. On same, not exceeding in cost to him of 60,000—groceries, 300; other merchandise, 500.

16. Every auctioneer, or firm of auctioneers, doing business only at one place in the city, 250.

17. Every hawker or pedler, 50 00.

18. Every fruit stand, 20 00.

19. Every retailer of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, only by the drink, 50 00 on the first 250 capital invested, and ten per cent. on all capital above that sum.

20. Every retailer of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, who furnishes an addition thereto, oysters and other refreshments, as they may be called for, 100.

21. Every retailer of lagers beer, ale, porter or light wines, for each one, $50.

22. For retailing cigars or tobacco in the same establishment, with either of the three last named above kinds of business.

23. Every bank, branch bank, agency doing business in the city, and not expressly exempted from taxation in its charter from the legislature of Tennessee, shall pay for license annually 500.

24. Every money broker, or exchange dealer, or firm thereof, doing business at only one place in the city, shall pay 50 00.

25. Every agent of a bank or banks, not chartered by the legislature of Tennessee, engaged in business or selling exchange for such bank or banks, or doing any other business for it or them, shall pay 500.

26. Every insurance company, (except life insurance companies), not chartered by the legislature of Tennessee, having an officer or agent in this city, shall pay 500.

27. Every insurance company chartered by the legislature of Tennessee, doing business in the city, shall pay 250.

28. Every life insurance company, or agency thereof, doing business in this city, taking risks exclusively on lives, 100.

29. Every accident insurance company, taking risks exclusively against accidents, shall pay 100.

30. Every hotel accommodating one hundred persons, or more, shall pay 500.

31. Every hotel accommodating fifty persons, or more, shall pay 250.

32. Every hotel accommodating twenty persons, or more, shall pay 100. Every keeper of boarding houses, who advertises by sign; 30 00.

33. Every keeper of a restaurant or eating house, where liquor, light wines and cigars are furnished at the table or counter, 150.

34. Every keeper of a restaurant where no liquor, light wines, or other drinks are furnished, nor cigars nor tobacco sold or given to guests, shall pay 100.

35. Every person, (other than the producer,) or firm, who buys or sells cotton in the city, shall pay 100.

36. Every real estate broker shall pay 100.

37. Every general collector shall pay 75 00.

38. Every person pursuing the business of general broker or commercial agent, and not confined to any particular business, shall pay 250.

39. Every steamboat agent shall pay 100.

40. Every passenger agent shall pay 100.

41. Every railroad agent, for local or foreign companies, shall pay 100.

42. Every theater shall pay annually, in advance, 800.

43. Every amphitheater shall pay annually, in advance, 500.

44. Each and every public concert, for private benefit or gain, 25 00.

45. Every traveling minstrel company, for each twenty-four hours or each exhibition, 25 00.

46. Every regular opera troupe, for each exhibition, 25 00.

47. Transient or travelling troupe, for panies, or menageries, or either [illegible] traveling circus company for [illegible] entities, under one canvas, [illegible] separately, for each twenty-four hours or each exhibition, shall pay [illegible] 00.

48. Each and every side show to any circus or menagerie shall pay, each day, 25 00.

49. Every public lecturer, or person performing feats of legerdemain, not elsewhere taxed in this ordinance, who shall charge a fee for admission to his lecture or performance, shall pay for each lecture or exhibition 25 00.

50. Every public lecturer who may desire to do so, may take out an annual license, as above, for 500.

51. Every keeper of billiard, pool or Jenny Lind tables, or tables of like device, on the first two tables each shall pay 50 00, and on the remaining number of tables 25 00 each.

52. Every keeper of a ten-pin alley, or alley of like device, on each of the first two alleys 50 00, and on the remaining number of alleys 25 00 each.

53. Every keeper of a shooting gallery 100.

54. Every keeper of a livery stable, for each stable 100, and on each omnibus, carriage, hack or vehicle drawn by two horses, and each buggy drawn by one horse, kept exclusively for hire, at such stable, 5 00.

55. Every owner of a cart, wagon, dray or other vehicle for hire, drawn by one horse, 10 00.

56. Every owner of a vehicle as above, drawn by two horses, 15 00.

57. Every owner of a vehicle as above, drawn by three or more horses, 25 00.

58. Every owner of omnibusses hacks, carriages, or other vehicles, for hire or use on the streets or in the limits of the city, for each, 20 00.

58½. Every wagon or other vehicle, kept and used exclusively for the free delivery of goods to customers of stores in the city, 10 00.

59. Every keeper of skids or tarpaulins shall pay 100.

60. Every owner, keeper or lessee of a house, shed, barn, yard or stable, wherein the business of receiving and taking care of horses, wagons, or other vehicles, or of feeding and taking care of horses or other animals is pursued for the purpose of making money, or for gain, shall pay for each, 100.

61. Every keeper of house or yard, where firewood is cut up to stove size and kept for sale, shall pay 50 00.

62. Every keeper of second hand articles shall pay 50 00.

63. Every keeper of a junk or rag store shall pay 50 00.

64. Every undertaker shall pay 100.

65. All persons engaged in business or manufacturing, and who do not properly come under the class denominated "merchants," but who exercise the privilege of doing business in Memphis, shall pay a tax upon the goods (not manufactured by them within the state) which they may bring to the city for sale, at the same rate as provided in this ordinance with reference to merchants.

66. Every keeper of a soda fount shall pay 10 00.

66½. Every keeper of an ice cream saloon shall pay 10 00.

67. Every person acting for himself or others, who shall receive orders, display samples, or act as agent for any house outside of the city, or sell goods in any manner not otherwise licensed, shall pay 100.

68. Every keeper of a shed or warehouse, or other place for the storage of cotton, or other articles, for pay, shall pay 50 00.

68¾. Every merchant or dealer, or tender, of whatever kind, doing either a wholesale or a retail business, or both, and not otherwise specified in this ordinance, whatever may be the kind of goods dealt in, and who keeps no liquors of any kind, (except druggists for medical purposes) shall pay 50 00.

69. Every club room, where liquors of any kind are kept, shall pay 100.

70. Every keeper of a pleasure garden, theater saloon, ball room or other establishment wherein spirituous or vinous liquors are sold by the glass or drink, or wherein spirituous, vinous malt liquors are drank on the premises, shall pay 100.

Sec. 2. That the term of "factor" or "commission merchant," as used in this ordinance, shall be construed to mean, and is hereby declared to mean and embrace such persons only as are engaged in the business of buying and selling goods, wares and merchandise on orders from their parties, on commission, and who are not directly or indirectly interested, in any manner whatever, in the profits made on the articles bought or sold by them, and the terms "merchant," "trader" and "dealer" shall be constructed to mean and embrace, and are hereby declared to mean and embrace, all such persons as are engaged in the purchase and sale of goods, wares or merchandise, groceries, jewelry, drugs, medicines, and all other articles of traffic which may be bought and sold as a business pursuit, or for purposes of gain and profit, and for the sale of which a city license is required by this ordinance, or any other ordinance of the city duly passed and published.

Sec. 3. That the goods, groceries or merchandise which may be sold in this city without a license, under this ordinance or other city ordinance, by the manufacturers or producers thereof, are salt, iron, spun cotton, garden seeds, and articles manufactured within the state; but the sale of said articles shall not be exempt from taxation when owned or sold by any person who, under this or other city ordinance, it is required to take out a city license for the business or avocation in which he is engaged, or who holds out and advertises himself as a business man or merchant.

Sec. 4. That all licenses issued by the city register, as specified or required by this or other city ordinance, shall be issued for the twelve calendar months from the date thereof, and each and every person who may desire to obtain a license for the exercise of any privilege, or for the prosecution of any business or occupation for which a city license is required by law or ordinance of the city, shall apply therefor to the city tax collector of privileges, who, upon the receipt by him, from such applicant, of the amount required by the city for such license as he may wish, shall issue to such applicant a certificate to the city register, acknowledging the receipt by him of the amount in money required by city ordinance for such license, from such applicant, and upon the full compliance of such applicant with all further requirements of the ordinances of the city, in relation to such privilege or occupation, shall issue to him, her or them, a city license therefor, for the term of twelve calendar months from date; and in case any person or persons shall engage in any business or trade for which a city license is required by ordinance of the city, without first having applied for and obtained such license, in conformity with the laws or ordinances of the city, and as herein provided, he or they shall, upon conviction thereof before the city recorder, be fined, for each day that such a trade or occupation shall be pursued without a license, in a sum not less than ten or more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 5. That a wholesale or retail license shall be issued by the city register, on condition that the applicant for such license shall deliver to the city tax collector on privileges, a sworn statement of the invoice cost of the goods about to be offered for sale at the establishment or place in the city limits for which he wishes a license, and, on condition that he shall enter into bond and security, to be approved by the city register, payable to the mayor and aldermen of the city of Memphis, or their successors in office, in the sum of one thousand dollars (1000), conditioned that the said applicant will render to the city register, at the time of his license, if he may quit business, or at the end of twelve calendar months, if he, she or they may continue in business in this city so long, a sworn statement of the cost of all goods, wares or merchandise which he, she or they may have bought or brought to him, her or their said establishment for sale within said twelve calendar months, and since the date of his license above provided for, and that he, she or they shall pay the tax on the same, which shall be the difference between the amount of tax paid by him, her or them at the beginning of the year, and the tax fixed by ordinance of the city for the aggregate amount of goods, wares or merchandise, which he, she or they may have bought or brought to the city.

Sec. 6. That any and all licenses issued under this ordinance, or other city ordinance, shall be for the sole and exclusive benefit of the party in whose name and for whose benefit such license shall be issued. And all licenses which may be issued from and after the passage of this ordinance, shall not be transferable, by the owner or holder thereof, to any person, under any pretense whatever, until the owner of such license shall apply to the city register to transfer the same, which transfer may be made by the register, upon the surrender of license; provided the owner of the same pay to the tax collector on privileges the tax upon the goods he may have brought to the city, from the date of said license up to the time said transfer is made, and in compliance with the bond issued for said license; and all licenses for which specific sums are charged, and not issued on giving bond, may be transferred by said register, and for each license thus transferred the person shall pay to the city register two dollars.

Sec. 7. That no license which may be issued under the authority of this ordinance, or other city ordinance, shall embrace or authorize more than one business pursuit or avocation; and all persons desiring to pursue or carry on more than one pursuit or occupation, shall take out a separate and distinct license for each pursuit, and pay the full tax required by city ordinance for each one.

Sec. 8. That for all licences for which specific sums are charged, the parties obtaining such licenses shall not give bond and security except in such cases as may be otherwise provided by city ordinances.

Sec. 9. That no goods brought into the city for sale shall be taxed twice by the city, no matter how often they may change hands.

Sec. 10. That such parts of the ordinances on pages 133 and 136 of Bridges' Digest of the charter and ordinances of the city, entitled, "Privilege Tax Collector and licenses, how obtained," as conflict with this ordinance, and all other ordinances conflicting with the provisions of this, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved December 24, 1866.

W. C. LOFLAND, Mayor.

Attest: L. H. RICHARDS, City Register.

A NEW ERA IN

DENTISTRY.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain by the Aid of Local Agencies.

IT will be highly gratifying to the many thousands who are suffering with decayed and aching teeth, and who have been dreading to have them extracted for years, to learn that Dr. J. H. Wasson, Dentist, of this city, is extracting teeth daily, with the aid of an entirely new discovery, without giving the slightest pain and without the least possible danger or inconvenience to the patient whatever. And by his great facilities for manufacturing plate work, can insert new teeth in any number, from one to an entire mouth, set in a few hours after extraction, which teeth are entirely natural and can be worn with every degree of comfort until the mouth and gums are in a suitable condition for a permanent set.

Office, corner of Main and Monroe, No 12. sep21

Dissolution.

THE copartnership existing under the style of JOHN H. HOLLENSHADE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the firm must be paid to JOHN H. HOLLENSHADE, who also adjusts the liabilities of the concern.

JOHN H. HOLLENSHADE.
JOHN C. MACKIN.

Memphis, November 5, 1866. nov7

FURNITURE.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE HOUSE.

S. J. CAMP, of Camp & Co.
P. A. BRYSON, of Wertham Bryson.
JAMES W. McKINNEY, of McKinney & Co.

DEALERS IN

M'KINNEY, BRYSON & CO.,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH,

Shades and Curtain Goods.

No. 228 Main Street, McKinney's Old Stand, Memphis, Tenn.

nov25 1f

INSURANCE.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
HARTFORD, CONN.
(INCORPORATED 1819.

ASSETS, JULY 1, 186[illegible]

Cash on hand, in bank and with agents	$ [illegible]
United States stock	[illegible]
Real estate, unincumbered	[illegible]
State stocks	[illegible]
New York bank stocks	[illegible]
Hartford bank stocks	[illegible]
Miscellaneous [illegible]	[illegible]
Bills [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and not due	$ 221,230 35
Net [illegible]	3,854,07 20
Income for last year, net	2,063,099 94
Daily income of 8[illegible]	9,900 00
Losses and expenses	2,541,204 60
Tax paid, government and state	159,178 48
Total losses paid in 47 years	18,177,000 00
By fire	17,[illegible]000 00
Inland	1,[illegible]469 07

LOSS BY PORTLAND FIRE, JULY 4.

The total amount covered by the Ætna Policies on property destroyed or damaged is $[illegible], on which salvage will be allowed five per cent. Our total loss will not vary much from $[illegible], and it was promptly adjusted and paid. This sum is five per cent upon the company's assets, a figure but slightly exceeding our government and State taxes paid last year or a proportion equal to a $600 loss for a company of $10,000 assets.

The necessity for insurance and the value of wealthy, strong corporations is forcibly illustrated by this fire. Several weak insurance companies are destroyed. Portland has a population of 35,000—was handsomely built of nearly fine brick or stone structures—protected and screened with upward of 500 shade trees—bounded on three sides by water—indeed, literally, almost rising from the ocean—and with a steam fire department—yet it has $[illegible]000 of property consumed in a few hours—upon a holiday when its people are keenly occupied—upon the very insignificant cause of a contemptible fire cracker.

Remember the trifling origin of fires that sweep away in a few hours the earnings of years. Consider you be off time and plan the Ætna Agent a call if you need proper insurance security. Pay a fair rate of premium for a good and genuine article and will thus lighten and experiences before you, procure your insurance with strong judgment.

Applications for insurance promptly attended to by H. A. LITTLETON & CO., agts.

s-2d 3m No. 278 Front street, up stairs.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
Insurance Company,
No. 278 FRONT STREET, Up Stairs.

CAPITAL, : : $300,000.

THIS Company, having transcated a very successful business during the past eight months, is now prepared to carry an INCREASED LINE of

FIRE AND INLAND RISKS,

and a share of public patronage is solicited.

H. A. LITTLETON, President.,
C. P. MORRIS, Vice-President.
JOHN R. STEBBINS, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

A. P. BURDITT,	E. M. APPERSON,
DAN. ABLE,	OSCAR MINOR,
W. Y. CIRODE,	F. W. SMITH,
THOS. R. SMITH,	W. R. GALBREATH,
W. H. CHERRY,	CHAS. NORTHROP,
W. M. FARRINGTON,	NATHAN CORRONA,
GEO. W. TROTTER,	S. R. BEAUMONT,
FRANK I. DAVIS,	J. W. LEFTWICH,
L. M. WOLCOTT,	W. C. POSTAL.

sel

MEDICAL.

USE GALLIGHAN'S PILLS FOR CHILLS & FEVER A CERTAIN CURE

GALLIGHAN'S PILLS are composed simply of *Vegetable Medicines. They are Cathartic Pills*, acting upon the *Stomach, Liver*, and *Bowels*; containing no Arsenic, Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Mineral substance. The independence the Proprietors claim for these Pills is that, without the aid of Calomel, Blue Mass, or any other Mineral, they will cure the most obstinate cases of CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, PERIODICAL HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, and all affections of a like character. Follow the directions, and you will find they will do all that is claimed for them. Try one box, and their own merits will recommend them over *divers* others.

☞ We have used *Galligham's Pills*, and have never known them to fail to cure when the directions were followed, and unhesitatingly recommend them to public favor.

Hon. T. H. WATTS, Ex-Gov. of Alabama.
" T. J. JUDGE, Judge Supreme Court of Ala.
" ROBERT DOUGHERTY, Judge 9th Circuit of Alabama.
Wm. G. WALLER, Sheriff Montgomery Co., Ala.
Hon. ALEX. B. CLITHERALL, Montgomery, Ala.
Col. JAS. H. WORLEY, " " "
" CRAWFORD BIBB, " " "
Maj. E. A. BANKS, Cotton Merchant, N. O., La.
GEO. MASON, Esq., Mayor Wetumpka, Ala.
MIKE L. WOODS, Att'y at Law, 299 Fulton, N.Y.

BLOUNT & HALE,
Sole Proprietors, Montgomery, Alabama.
WHOLESALE DEPOTS.
Harral, Ridley & Tompkins, 141 Chambers St., N. Y.
E. J. Hale & Son, New Orleans, La.
Blount & Hale, Montgomery, Alabama.

Sold by all Druggists.
Retail Price, $1.50 per Box
On receipt of $1.50, one box of the Pills will be sent to any part of the United States.

☞ Wholesale, also by [illegible] Merchants, New York; Edward Walker & Co., Louisville, Ky.; Barnes, Wood & Co., New Orleans.

☞ For sale in Memphis, Tenn., by P. J. Hustle & Co., S. Mansfield & Co., and by all Druggists. se2 3m

S. C. TOOFS
FRANKLIN
Job Printing House
15 WEST COURT STREET.
Excelsior Printing—Low and Uniform Prices—Perfect Satisfaction in all cases Guaranteed. Orders respectfully solicited.

THE IUKA SPRINGS

STILL have a large crowd, and will have all winter, owing to the remarkable healthiness of the locality and permanent virtues of the waters. Invalids of all classes, the sick of all diseases, will find the best of medical attention. If you are sick, it is the place to get well. Terms, $40 per month.

MILLER & PATTERSON.
sep19

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHAS. H. DORION, JR.

MOSBY & DORION,
Commission Merchants,
OFFICE: No. 15 Mosby and Hunt's Building, Up Stairs,
No. 304 Front St., MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, for sale or shipment, solicited. Receiving and Forwarding Merchandise solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. aug26 3m-weu

JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.
Commission Merchants
—AND—
WHOLESALE DEALERS
in Groceries and Plantation Supplies, 316 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have the day associated with us in business, W. D. S. RATON, of Memphis, and A. A. GOLESBY, of Panola county, Miss. JOHN G. WALLACE alone authorized to sign the firm name. JOHN G. WALLACE & CO.

Aug. 20, 1866—[illegible]

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICE OF
Passage to Europe,

BY the only American Line to England and France. The New York and Havre Steamship Company's first class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North river for Havre, calling at Falmouth, the following days, at noon precisely:

Fulton, S. Samuels, Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
Arago, Henry A. Gaddsden, Saturday, Sept. 1, '66
Fulton, S. Samuels, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
Arago, Henry A. Gaddsden, Saturday, Oct. 27, '66
Fulton, S. Samuels, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.

And every 28 days thereafter. Prices of passage payable in gold.

First Class, Main Saloon ..... $100.
Lower Saloon 80
Second Class ..... 50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

JOSEH J. CORTUCK, Agent,
jy16 1f No. 7 Broadway, New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LATEST FASHIONS!
DEMAND
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRT!

WHICH IS UNIVERSALLY ACKNOWLEDGED by all ladies throughout the length and breadth of the land to be the most PERFECT and AGREEABLE ever invented.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single spring-hoon, but will preserve their GRACEFUL SHAPE when two or three ordinary skirts have been thrown aside as useless, hence are of equally the cheapest and best. Their unequaled FLEXIBILITY and other excellent qualities which meet them to the WANTS OF THE WEARER has made the Duplex A GREAT FAVORITE among fashionable people, and justified all the leading Fashion Books in pronouncing them

THE STANDARD SKIRT

of the Fashionable World.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

WEST, BRADLEY & CAREY,
Sole owners of the Patent,
Exclusive Manufacturers.

Warehouse and Office, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reader street, New York.

Inquire for Bradley's Duplex Skirt.

CAUTION.—To guard against imposition we particular to notice that skirts offered for DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING, look for stamp, viz: J. W. BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRT upon the waistband—none others are genuine. The NOVELTY and high price will admit a PIN being passed through the center of it, thereby proving that there are TWO springs braided together therein, which is the SECRET of their superior STRENGTH and FLEXIBILITY and a combination not possessed by any SINGLE spring hoop skirt.

Made in all styles to suit the wearer, viz: The "Empress Trail," 3¼ yards (latest) for drawing-room and Party Dress.
The Pride of the World, 3¼ yards (latest) for Promenade Dress.
The Paris Trail, 3 yards (latest) for House Dress.

☞ The name of the style will be found on the waistband of the skirt. novl 3m

BUY YOUR

HOLIDAY GOODS

—AT THE—

FURNITURE

—AND—

CARPET HOUSE

—OF—

AMES, WOODBURY & JONES,

392 : MAIN ST. : 392

THEY have in store and are constantly receiving the

Latest Styles and Patterns

—OF—

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

—SUCH AS—

Chamber Sets, Cottage Sets, Parlor Sets,

Desks and Office Furniture,

—IN—

Walnut, Rosewood, Oak and Mahogany.

—ALSO —

Willow Ware, Toilet Sets, Children's Gigs, Rockaway Horses, Toy Furniture, Clocks, Etc., Etc.

Which they offer at

Cincinnati and Louisville Prices,

For CASH or Approved City Acceptance.

OUR STOCK OF

CARPETS

Comprise a Complete Assortment of

Brussels, Grain and Three-Ply.

—ALSO —

Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs and Oil Cloths.

Particular Attention Given

To the MANUFACTURE of

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

Desks and

Counting-House Furniture.

AMES, WOODBURY & JONES,
392 MAIN STREET,
Gayoso Block, : : MEMPHIS, TENN.
nov2 3m-eu2 3m

NOVEMBER 24th, 1866.

HANDSOME NEW PRINTS!

HEAVY WHITE KENTUCKY TWILLS!

HEAVY WHITE KENTUCKY LINSEY!

NEW STYLE PLANTATION WOOLENS!

LONG LEGGED BOOTS!

"HIGH CUT" UNLINED BROGANS!

EXTRA SIZE WOMEN'S LACE BOOTS!

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

ARE now receiving their THIRD STOCK of

PLANTATION GOODS!

Purchased during the present season and offer great

"INDUCEMENTS."

Commission Merchants

Will find JUST THE ARTICLE their planting friends are ordering at our establishment. A large stock of GENUINE

White Kentucky Twills and Heavy Linseys, Long Legged Boots, High Cut Brogans,

With all the Novelties and Improved Styles of PLANTATION GOODS adapted to the

"NEW DISPENSATION."

Call at the

SOUTHERN PALACE,

332 Main Street.

HOWELL, WOOD & CO.

MUSICAL.

"STODART"

NEW SCALE

Overstrung, Full Iron Frame

PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS,

Manufacturers of

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.

OUR New Scale Pianos, in addition to their peculiar merits, contain every really valuable modern improvement, rendering them the most complete and perfect instrument ever offered to the public; and for

Purity of Tone,
Delicacy of Touch,
Durability, and Adaptability to Climates, the Test of Severe Climates,

NEW SCALE

STODART PIANO-FORTE

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

The Piano-Fortes of this manufacture have stood the test of more than a quarter of a century, and the manufacturers are at liberty to refer to over

TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND FAMILIES,

who have them in use in nearly every part of the civilized world.

Parties favoring us with their orders, which will be promptly attended to, can rely upon being as honorably dealt with as if their selections were made in person.

All letters will be promptly answered by

STODART & MORRIS.

oct27 684 Broadway, New York.

Get The Best PIANOS.

H. BERNARD, 280 Main, Memphis,

Sole Agent for Baker & Co's Unequaled Pianos and Smith's American Organs.

SHEET MUSIC,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds,

Italian and Other Strings

IN GREAT VARIETY

at

NO. 280 MAIN STREET.

EVERY Piano of the above make fully warranted for five years, and no charges made for use of stool or music. Old Pianos taken in exchange, and tuning and repairing promptly attended to. [illegible]

MEMPHIS MUSIC EMPORIUM!

317. F. KATZENBACH. 317.

PUBLISHER of Sheet Music, and dealer in Pianos, Cabinet Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Violins and Guitar Strings, and every description of Musical Merchandise. The undersigned is sole agent for Steinway & Sons' Pianos, and other first class makers. Mason and Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, etc., and sells at Factory Prices, wholesale and retail. Our stock of sheet Music and Musical Instruction Books is the largest and most complete in the city, and orders from schools and dealers will be filled at as low rates as in New York or New Orleans.

Country Merchants and Druggists are especially invited to examine our well selected stock of Violin, Guitar and Banjo Strings, of which article we make a specialty.

Each Piano sold will be warranted for five years, and sold at the cheapest market price for cash, cover, freight or boxing.

Second hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones.

Pianos and all other Musical Instruments tuned and repaired. Satisfactory references can be obtained at Ticket Office, 280 Main, corner of Main and Jefferson streets, and at Depot office, Memphis.

SAM. R. JONES,
General Superintendent.

MISSISSIPPI AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

[illegible] will run as follows:

LEAVE MEMPHIS.

New Orleans Express	5:00 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation	2:30 p.m.

ARRIVE AT MEMPHIS.

New Orleans Express	9:30 p.m.
Batesville Accommodation	10:30 a.m.

New Orleans Express makes close connection at Grenada for New Orleans and all points South and West. A. E. CRUTCHER, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OARLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. nov25

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS

HAVING been appointed Agent of the Memphis and Charleston railroad for all through freight, I am offering shippers Cotton unlocs a cheaper offer is made by any other route.

The Shortest and Quickest Route and but One Change of Cars.

I am soliciting shipments to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Providence. I will be found at the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Ticket Office.

JNO. HUDSON,
Through Freight Agent.
Memphis, Oct 19, 1866.

MEMPHIS & LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
No. 11 Monroe street,
MEMPHIS, TENN., Nov. 1st, 1866.

WE WARRANT the Bearer, or Owner, Five hundred and twenty thousand dollars of the first mortgage bonds of this company, principal and interest payable in the city of Memphis. You will therefore proceed to enter for and collect the first instalment, and five per cent. thereon, and interest on the whole is paid.

R. C. BRINKLEY,
Pres't M. and L. R. R. Co.

NOTICE.

Subscribers will please call at my office, 14 Monroe street, on the 10th day of December next, and pay the first instalment on the bonds subscribed for by them. All the work has been let out. Bonds will be in, and contractors must have money.

W. R. WALDRAN, Sec'y and Treas.
Memphis and Little Rock R. R. Co.
November 23d, 1866. nov23

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD.

FAST FREIGHT LINE!

Notice to Merchants and Shippers.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
MEMPHIS, August 25, 1866.

THIS Line will, on MONDAY NEXT, commence running their

Through Freight Trains

between Memphis and Louisville, coming through in 35 hours without change of cars. Freight carried at the Lowest rates, by this line shippers are saved the commissions, hamlages, delays, annoyance, etc., incident to shipments by river. All goods consigned to Agent of Louisville and Memphis Fast Freight Line, Louisville, will be shipped free of commissions and without delay.

This route is abundantly supplied with new Freight cars and active power, sufficient to transport all freight offered them.

All Losses Settled Promptly!

Rates furnished and special contracts made on application to F. S. VAN ALSTINE, General Freight Agent, Louisville, Ky., or to

SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't,
Memphis, Tenn.

BALTIMORE.

THE BALTIMORE AND HAVANA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR BALTIMORE VIA HAVANA AND KEY WEST, carrying the United States mails.

Through Tickets to New York, $60.

The list comprises the following first class steamships:

LIBERTY, 1200 tons, Wm Rollins, Commander
CUBA, 1100 tons, Thos. A. Bain, Commander.

One of the above fine steamers will be dispatched from New Orleans for Baltimore via Havana and Key West, on the 5th and 23d of each month.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to

WITHERSPOON & HALSEY, Agts.
20 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

N. B.—No bills of lading but those of the company will be signed. Permits for freight must be procured from the office. No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after 3 o'clock on day of sailing. sep11

The Big Raft
On Madison Street!

500,000 FEET of the best White Pine Lumber ever brought to the Memphis Market. All kinds of Lumber constantly kept on hand, dressed and undressed Laths, Pickets, Shingles, etc. Quick sales and small profits, the motto.

The obliging and amiable John E. Mulford is the office, 125 Madison street. se7

RAILROADS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad

Mail train leaves Memphis at ..... 7:00 p.m.
Corinth Accom'n leaves Memphis at ..... 7:00 a.m.
Junction " " " " ..... 4:00 p.m.
Somerville " " " " ..... 2:00 p.m.

Mail train connects closely with trains for Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Augusta, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Wilmington, Knoxville, Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Passengers for Mobile and Ohio Railroad South of Corinth leave Memphis at 7 a.m., and for the Mississippi Central Railroad South of Junction at 10:00 a.m., North of Junction at 7 p.m.

Time as good as by any route.

Baggage checked through.

For Through Tickets and information call at 15 West Court street, Memphis.

J. LOSS, Gen'l Sup't.
W. L. DANLEY, Gen'l Ticket Agt. dec 1

THE OLD RELIABLE

THROUGH FREIGHT

FROM MEMPHIS

—TO—

All Points East and North!

ONLY ONE TRANSFER

—BETWEEN—

Memphis and Boston, Providence, New York, Philadelphia, and All Intermediate Points.

Lowest Rates and Prompt Dispatch!

C. F. SMITH,
Agent Little Mississippi Railroad,
No. 275 Madison street.

oct19

1866. WINTER 1866.

ARRANGEMENT.

MEMPHIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

SHORTEST AND BEST ROUTE

TO ALL POINTS

North, East and West!

Two Daily Passenger Trains!

Through to Louisville without Change of Cars!

Elegant Sleeping Cars on All Trains!

Baggage Checked Through to all Principal Cities!

Two Daily Passenger Trains leave depot of Memphis and Louisville Railroad, at head of Main street, daily, except Sundays:

1st. Night Express Daily at 3:30 p.m., for Louisville.

Also making close connections for Cairo St. Louis, Chicago, and all Western and Eastern cities.

Time to St. Louis 19 Hours and 10 Minutes.

Connections at Nashville with trains on Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, for all important points in Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, North and South Carolina. At Louisville, passengers take choice of route, via Jeffersonville and Louisville Railroad, and Louisville to Cincinnati and all Northern and Eastern cities.

2d. St. Louis and Louisville Express Mail at 10:00 p.m., Every Day, through to Columbus and Louisville Without Change of Cars.

Making close connection at Cairo with Illinois Central Railroad, and at Louisville with the United States Mail Line steamers, and Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad for all points North, East and West.

Trains Arrive in Memphis:

St. Louis Mail at ..... 10:00 a.m.
Night